primary and semi finished iron & steel, cotton yarn, fabric and made-ups, meat and meat preparations, marine products, drugs, pharaceuticals & fine chemicals, manufacture of metal and electronic goods.

(c) India's export to Japan has declined from US $ 2006 million in 1996-97to US $ 1859 million during 1997-98.

(d) Reduced global imports by Japan due to recession in the Japanese economy and diversification of their sources of import have contributed to the decline in our exports to Japan.

(e) Some of the steps taken to enhance exports of agricultural products, *inter alia*, include providing assistance for raising small and large nurseries for production of good quality plantation material; provision of soft loans for setting up of grading/processing centers; financial assistance to exporters/growers/ cooperative societies for development of infrastructural facilities; providing financial assistance for improved pakaging and strengthening of quality control; setting up of integrated cargo handling and cold storage facilities at various international airports for handling export of perishable items; abolition of cess on export of pepper, (except green pepper in brine) cardamom, saffron and spice oils and oleoresins to make them price competitive in overseas markets; providing assistance for process upgradation and product development; arranging buyer-seller meets and participation in international trade fairs.

Export Promotion Schemes to counter Impact of Economic Sanctions

3557. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the export promotion schemes announced to counter the impact of economic sanctions by developed countries; and

(b) the steps proposed to bring in foreign investment into export infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE): (a) and (b) Since it appears that economic sanctions imposed in the wake of our recent nuclear tests have had no significant trade impact, no new export promotion schemes, spesifically aimed at countering the impact of economic sanctions, have been considered necessary.

Employment on compassionate grounds in BHEL

3558. DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines laid down for giving employment on compassionate grounds to the next of kin of the deceased employees of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.;

(b) the details of cases where such employment has been given during the last five years;

(c) the details of requests for similar employment pending with the BHEL, region-wise; and

(d) the likely time frame fixed for their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL): (a) The criteria being followed for considering employment on compassionate grounds are economic condition of the family, number and age of dependents, cause/ nature of demise of the employee, length of service rendered by the deceased employee as well as age, qualifications and background of the applicant vis-a-vis vacancy position, However, employment on compassionate ground is subject to organisational requirements.

(b) Approximately 208 cases in different units of BHEL.

(c) Approximately 1543 cases in major units of BHEL.

(d) Since employment on compassionate grounds is need-based, it is difficult to fix a time frame for disposing of all such requests.

एच०एम०टी कारखाना, अजमेर का कार्यकरण

3559. **श्री ओंकार सिंह लखावत:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स (एच०एम०टी०) के कितने कारखाने हैं और उनका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या अजमेर स्थित एच०एम०टी० कारखाने ने गत तीन वर्षों में उत्पादन-लक्ष्य हासिल किए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या अजमेर स्थित एच०एम०टी० कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता का विस्तार एवं आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए कोई योजना बनायी गई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना खर्च किए जाने की संभावना है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुखबीर सिंह बादल): (क) एच०एम०टी० की 22 यूनिटों के राज्य-वार ब्यौरे निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

आंध्र प्रदेश	4	असम	1
हरियाणा	2	जे० एंड के०	1
केरल	2	कर्नाटक	8
महाराष्ट्र	1	पंजाब	8
राजस्थान	1	यू०पी०	1

(ख) और (ग) तीन वर्षों के दौरान, एच०एम०टी० की अजमेर यूनिट का उत्पादन लक्ष्य तथा वास्तविक उपलब्धि निम्न प्रकार है:—

(रुपये लाख में)

वर्ष	लक्ष्य	वास्तविक	प्राप्ति प्रतिशत
1995-96	2285	2857	125
1996-97	2800	3775	135
1997-98	3800	3736	98

कमी का कारण, ग्राहक द्वारा माल उठाने में हुआ विलम्ब रहा है।

(घ) और (ङ) एच०एम०टी०, कंपनी के लिए एक पुनरुद्धार योजना पर काम कर रही है। विस्तार तथा आधुनिकीकरण को पुनरुद्धार योजना के एक भाग रूप में समझा जा सकता है।

Steps to remove bottlenecks in Industrial policies

3560. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that liberalisation is not delivering the desired results in the industrial sector in the country;

(b) whether Government have identified the bottlenecks in the industrial policies of the Central and State Governments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action Gvoernment propose to take to remove these bottlenecks so that more and more industries are set up in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT) (a) to (d) The process of economic liberalisation started in the year 1991-92, resulted in the increased industrial production during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96, when the growth rate improved by 6.0%, 8.4% and 12.7% respectively. However, inspite of strong fundamentals of the economy there was a slow down in the growth of the industrial production during 1996-97 and 1997-98, when the industrial sector grew by 5.6% and 6.6% respectively. This slow down in the industrial production was due to a combination of factors which include slump in the capital market, dampening investment activity, infrastructural constraints and sluggish export growth which was due to decline in the growth of world trade.

The review of the Industrial policy is an on-going process. The recent steps taken for liberalising the Industrial Policy